

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Harboursville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MOTTO—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911

Vol. VIII. No. 13

H. G. GARRETT

**Nominated on 15th Ballot
for Railroad Commis-
sioner of Third
District**

**Most Enthusiastic Convention
Ever Held in District**

Last Thursday afternoon at the Opera House in Paris the Republicans of the Third Railroad District nominated Hon. Green Garrett of Clark county, as the standard bearer for the office of Railroad Commissioner, after a very interesting session in which fifteen ballots had been taken.

There were seven candidates contesting for the honors, viz: H. G. Garrett, J. J. Craig, A. T. Siler, John Littlejohn, Samuel Holmes, Jackson Morris and W. L. Brown.

The first ballot showed Garrett to be far in the lead of all other candidates, the tabulation showed Garrett 300, Craig 191, Siler 121, Littlejohn 124, Holmes 87, Morris 61 and Brown 29.

There was but little change until after the tenth ballot when it was decided to drop the hindmost man on each succeeding ballot.

Brown was left off the eleventh ballot followed by Judge Holmes on the twelfth, and Siler went down on the unlucky thirteenth. Then Craig was down and out on the fourteenth ballot leaving Garrett, Littlejohn and Morris.

The Craig forces rallied to Littlejohn and tried to elect him, but the friends of Morris seeing that he was defeated changed their vote to Garrett and the tabulation showed Garrett a winner with 477 votes to his credit.

Mr. Garrett was escorted to the stage and accepted the nomination in a few well chosen remarks after which the convention adjourned.

Knox County played a very prominent part in the convention and when the proper time came threw her solid vote to Garrett which insured his election.

The following delegates from Knox county were present at the convention and participated in the organization:

Caleb Powers, D. W. Clark, W. C. Black, J. T. Stamper, W. M. Mitchell, Chas. C. Smith, A. J. Mitchell, A. M. Hemphill, T. J. Hale, Clarence Mitchell, J. D. Main, W. H. Green, W. F. Parker, S. A. Smith, J. H. Lawson, W. H. Detherage, W. W. Byrley and W. M. Lambdin.

In the committee organization the Knox county delegation unanimously elected the following:

Committee on Credentials, W. W. Byrley.

Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Caleb Powers.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business, Hon. Sawyer A. Smith.

Committee on Permanent Organization, Dr. Wm. Carson Black.

Judge John T. Stamper was elected as Chairman of the delegation and cast the vote of Knox county on all questions coming before the convention. After the organization several of the boys returned home knowing that those left would look well after Knox county's interests.

The Convention was a harmonious affair and is only an indication that the State will be swept clean this fall by the Republican ticket.

Mr. Garrett, the nominee of this Convention, is an honest, upright christian gentleman, well known throughout the Eastern end of the State, and being a lawyer of well known ability makes him especially fitted for the position.

The party is to be congratulated on the splendid man she has selected and in saying this we do not cast any reflection upon any of the other

candidates who espied to the position as they are all good men, but Mr. Garrett seems to be especially fitted for the place and will draw much strength to the State ticket this fall.

"The Country Editor"

The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune pokes a little fun at the weekly papers of Florida by publishing clipped items under the head of "Rural Florida." The editor of the Citrus County Chronicle published at Inverness, (Fla.) resenting the insinuations of the Tribune, presents the advantage and joys of a country editor's life in the following classic:

The country editor is the subject of many a joke harmlessly indulged in by his brethren of the city press, but he takes it all good naturedly as he sits on his throne behind a pine board table piled with exchanges and gazes dreamily down the deserted village street at the only scene of animation, which is a yellow hound sitting on his haunches in the shade of an oak, forced to exert himself in an effort to dislodge a regiment of fleas that "never sleep." Through an open window floats the unmistakable odor of a neighbor boiling collard greens and the merry tinkle of a cow bell mingles with the snap of the office shears as a bunch of clippings are culled from the pile of exchanges to enlighten his readers at one dollar per annum.

The country editor sits not under the glare of an office drop light in the wee hours of the morning and forces ideas from a tired brain. He hears not the splutter of the linotype as it slides forth line after line of "dope" beat out of numbed fingers on a Smith Premier after twelve a. m. No sound of the telegraph key comes over the transom as a tired telegraph editor rushes to push "page 30" in the waiting copy boy's hand. He hears not the rasping cry of the "gally kid" as he sings "third take on society!" He sees not the impatient foreman as he walks nervously up and down the "make up room" issuing orders that sends the "turtles" with their loads of make-up forms scotching for the elevator. He hears no noise of sizzling metal as it spats against the "mat" in the stereotyping room and he is deaf to the clang of the crescent plates as they are buckled in shining rows to the drums of the monster perfecting press that stands throbbing in every joint ready to gulp down roll after roll of white paper in its steely maw to be rushed out on the streets a few moments later by shrill mouthed newsboys, who cry "first edition!"

No, no "twenty-minutes for lunch" methods with the country editor. He takes his time. When a heavy editorial problem confronts him he takes it to bed with him and generally wakes up in the morning with the matter thoroughly sifted out in such a manner that even his most illiterate subscribers can fall to his meaning like a chicken picking up corn. If his brain refuses to work he can lay aside his pen and go fishing.

The country editor has a whole week to dope out a four-page paper and you bet he turns out some stuff that is original. He knows every one of his subscribers personally and knows just what they want and when they want it and it's nine to one if he attends to his business half way as he should his wood shed is never empty and his corn bin never dry.

Joke the country editor all you wish, but this happy-go-lucky gent who moulds rural opinion would not swap positions with the biggest editor-in-chief in the land.

The man who considers himself one in a thousand naturally regards the other 999 as mere ciphers.

Union College

Commencement Exercises

May 17th-23rd
Nineteen-Eleven.

College Chapel.

Barbourville, Kentucky.
WEDNESDAY EVENING

May 17th, 7:30

ENTERTAINMENT

By Primary Departments
under the direction of
Miss Suter and Miss Sandusky.

THURSDAY EVENING 8:00
Senior Music Recital.

FRIDAY EVENING 8:00
ORATORICAL CONTESTS

In Competition for the Medals offered by
J. M. Robison, Esq. and Judge S. B. Dishman.

The names of the Winners of the Honor
Medals offered by Col. W. R. Hughes
and Pitzer D. Black, Esq. to the
Departments of History and Mathematics,
will be announced.

Music, - - - - - Mandolin Club.

SATURDAY EVENING 8:00
Recital, School of Expression
under the direction of
Miss Suter.

SUNDAY MORNING 11:00
BACCALAUREATE SERMON
Rev. Henry C. Jameson, D.D.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vesper Services 7:00 P. M.

Address before the
Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. by
Dr. Philo C. Dix, State Secretary
Y. M. C. A. 8:00 P. M.

MONDAY 3:00 TO 5:00 P. M.
PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION
Address,
Rev. F. W. Harrop.

ART EXHIBIT
under direction of Miss Swearingen.

Recital, School of Music 8:00
under the direction of
Miss Lilliston.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 9:30 A. M.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.
Address by Prof. C. G. Crooks
of Central University
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

Graduates:

Ellen Bryan Clark
Idah Mae Cole
Anna Mae Creech
Guy Leslie Dickinson
Norma Bruce Elliott
Nancy Lee Faulkner
Anna Royston Griggs
Charles Leroy Howes
Lalla Rookh Johnson
William Harrison Large
Mary Dora Laughlin

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
Idah Mae Cole
Norma Bruce Elliott

College Colors:—
Yellow and Black.

Commencement Calendar of B. B. I., May 11 to 14

The commencement exercises of the Barbourville Baptist Institute began last night by an address by M. B. Adams on "The Mission of the Barbourville Institute."

The schedule for the remainder of the exercises is as follows:

Friday, 8:30 a. m.—Address by Dr. J. W. Porter, "Ignorance a Foe to Grace." 7:30 p. m.—Lecture by Dr. J. W. Porter, "Sunshine."

Saturday, 7:30 p. m.—Informal meeting of citizens and former students. Addresses by a number of interested persons.

Sunday, 11:00 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. J. W. Porter.

7:30—Sermon by Rev. Walter L. Brock.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Exercises by Primary and Intermediate departments.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Recital, by Miss Blanches King's class in music.

VICTIM OF A QUEER ILLNESS.

Miss Nellie Florence, of near Barbourville, Nicholas county, who has been ill for the past two years, became critically ill at her home last Thursday. She was attacked with violent vomiting and, it is said, threw up from her stomach over 150 fishing worms, after which she was entirely relieved of the sickness.

LARGE COAL PLANT PART OF DEAL

**T. J. Asher & Sons Take Over
the Aace Company, Local-
ed in Louisville**

As a part of their plan of developing between 25,000 and 30,000 acres of coal land in Harlan county, Kentucky and marketing the product, T. J. Asher & Sons, of Wasiota, widely known as lumber men and coal magnates, have purchased the coal elevators and five acre yards of the Aace Coal Company at Pope and Payne streets, in Louisville, and will at once begin improvements there that will give them one of the greatest coal plants in the South. Their home offices will be in Louisville.

Although the deal has been in process of consumation for some time, it came to light for the first time Monday. Already plans have been drafted for the additions to the elevator and fully 1,000,000 feet of lumber is being sawed in the elevators of Asher & Sons, to be utilized in its construction. In addition to this eleven tracks, including in all probability about 4,000 feet, will be constructed on thirty-five feet trestles to the elevator. Much of the ground will be leveled and it is hoped to have the plant ready for fall. Between \$100,000 and \$150,000 will be spent in the additional improvements there.

Robt. Asher, a son of T. J. Asher, and one of the well-known coal magnates of the State, is in Louisville at the present time supervising the local end of the plans for the improvements.

Sale of Coal Mines

The Kentucky-Virginia Coal and Iron Company's mines were sold at Cumberland Gap Monday in a Commissioners sale, the Eastern Kentucky Coal and Land Company bidding it in for a Baltimore banking house, which also has purchased the iron foundry at Big Stone Gap, and is negotiating for the iron plant at Middlesboro. They own all the iron leases between Middlesboro and Big Stone Gap.

BUSINESS MAN

**William Addams, Candidate
for Governor, is a Business
Man.—Discussed by Editor
of Hodgenville Herald.**

(From Hodgenville Herald.)

We are informed that Hon. William Addams, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is a business man of unbounded integrity, honest and upright in his business dealings, and that he is intellectually equipped to cope with any problem that may present itself in the management of either public or private affairs. It has long been proven that the honest business man, who is capable of the successful management of his private affairs, is also capable of the successful management of public affairs. The habitual office seeker and professional politician is usually too much absorbed in promoting his own selfish affairs to give the people that full measure of service promised in his oath of office. Kentucky needs a business man in the Governor's chair at Frankfort for a few years. There is a lot of work to be done—a lot of things to undo. "Doing" and "undoing" will keep a business Governor busy all the time during his four years' term of office. The Herald unhesitatingly says that it believes he will, if nominated and elected, give the people of the State a wise, conservative and business administration and he will employ himself constantly in "doing" and "undoing" for the betterment of Kentucky. And another thing—Mr. Addams can win in November.—Adv.

POWERS' BILL

**Republican Congressman
Wants \$600,000 appropriation
to Rebuild Daniel Boone
Road.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 8.—Caleb Powers introduced a bill in the lower house today appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to rebuild the old wilderness road from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to Boonesboro, Ky., along the old Daniel Boone trail.

A Fishing Trip

Dr. E. B. Dishman and Walter R. Barner left last Thursday on the early train on a fishing trip in Harlan county. They stopped with Mr. Jesse Howard at the mouth of Wallins creek about seven miles below Harlan town, where they caught an ample supply of chub minnows. They fished there at a mill dam near Mr. Howard's place until noon Friday. They then started down old Cumberland in a boat, fishing along at the favorable looking places and spent Friday night with another Mr. Howard who conducts a store about three miles below Jesse Howard's place, where they had a fine fish-fry, both for supper and breakfast.


The next morning they started down in their boat again, and drifted along, landing a good bass now and then, until late Saturday afternoon, when they caught the Harlan train for Pineville and came into Barbourville on the 11:24 train Saturday night. They both report a fine trip, and recommend uncle Jesse Howard to any other fishermen who may be passing that way, for true Kentucky hospitality.

Chas. Davis elected Great Jun or Sagamore

A dispatch from Owensboro where the Great Council of Kentucky Red Men is in session, says that Charles Davis, of Tchoupitoulas Tribe No. 111, of this place, was unanimously elected Great Junior Sagamore of the Great Council of Kentucky I. O. R. M., on the first ballot. This is a great honor that has been bestowed upon Mr. Davis and makes the second from the local Tribe who has been thus honored, W. H. McDonald being a Past Great Sachem. The office of Junior leads to that of Great Sachem, Hon. T. Wade Stratton, of Cromwell, Ky., was elected Great Keeper of Wampum.

Thatcher Visits Kentucky

Hon. M. H. Thatcher, a member of the Panama Canal Commission and Governor of the Canal Zone by appointment of President Taft, who has come to Kentucky for a brief visit, was in Lexington on Monday calling upon some of his old political and personal friends. Governor Thatcher arrived in Frankfort Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Thatcher, and they will be in the United States four or five weeks. They came from Ancon, the seat of the civil government of the Canal Zone, via Kingston, Jamaica, Santiago, Cuba, and overland to Havana, thence steamer to Key West, Fla., and the rail route to Kentucky. They are both in the best of health and enthusiastic over their experiences on the Isthmus. Mr. Thatcher says the work on the "big ditch" is progressing satisfactorily, and that the occasional slides reported in the newspapers are only what are expected and will not delay the completion of the undertaking.



Who Was There That You Knew?

IN the shadowy ranks of those who marched to defeat or victory fifty years ago in the mighty conflict that convulsed this great nation, is there father or grandfather or uncle of yours? Would you like to see a photograph of him in that long ago day of his youth—a photograph that he never knew was taken? Perhaps we can show you one; and in any case, we can tell you a story, stranger than any detective fiction, of 3,500 priceless photographs that were lost and are found again.

3,500 Long Buried Photographs of the Civil War

THEY were taken by the greatest photographer in the United States of that day; they were bought by the United States Government for \$30,000; they were buried in the War Department for 50 years—they are buried there still. But a duplicate set was kept by the photographer—who died poor and broken down; that duplicate set was knocked from pillar to post for nearly 50 years, until it was discovered by a New England collector, J. Pierpont Morgan tried to secure the collection—Ex-President Garfield and General Benjamin F. Butler said it was worth \$150,000—yet with the help of the Review of Reviews, the entire collection has been gathered into 10 great volumes and is placed within your reach at less than the value of one of the photographs. It is the one accurate, impartial history of the Civil War—for the camera cannot lie. It tells the story of the War you never heard before. Taken under protection of the Secret Service, these photographs bring to light thousands of little-known phases of the war; they penetrate to strange places and record strange things.

REMEMBER—Our privilege of selling these books is limited as to time. Our supply of Free Portfolios is limited in quantity. You must be prompt to secure either. Better mail this coupon today.

Review of Reviews Company

13 Astor Place, New York

12 of These FREE

For the Cost of Mailing

In order to give you some idea of the greatness of this work we will send you 12 superb reproductions of the photographs free of charge in a handsome portfolio. These photographs are very expensive and valuable, but you send only 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing. They are not only interesting from a historic standpoint, but, framed, make a splendid addition to your library walls.

At the same time we will tell you how the Review of Reviews can offer this \$150,000 collection of 3,500 photographs at the price the United States Government paid for three of the pictures.

Send the coupon at once.

Review of Reviews Company, 13 Astor Place, New York, N.Y.

Send me, free of charge, the 12 reproductions of your newly discovered Civil War photographs ready for framing and contained in a handsome portfolio. Also send me the story of these pictures and tell me how, for what the government paid for half a dozen prints. I can make the whole collection my own. I enclose 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing.

Name _____

Address _____

PERSONAL LOCAL MENTIONINGS

Dr. E. A. Carson, of Corbin, spent Sunday here.

Miss Jennie Mealer visited friends in Pineville last week.

G. C. Watkins, of London, spent Sunday here, visiting friends.

Miss Henry McDonald is the guest of her brother in Corbin this week.

Miss Mary Sawyer and Miss Elsie Wilson visited in Middlesboro Tuesday.

Miss Allen Matthews is the guest of relatives at Middlesboro this week.

Orban Miles spent Friday and Saturday here visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Sadie Green, of Wilton, is a guest of her brother, W. H. Green, this week.

Miss Margaret Rowland, of Hopper, is visiting friends in this city this week.

W. R. Lay is having a concrete sidewalk laid in front of his residence on Pine St.

The hedge fence for the Court Square has been received this week and planted out.

Mr. Robt. Ellwood and daughter, Miss Gertrude, of Pineville, were visitors here Sunday.

R. L. Blakeman was in Clay county last week contracting for some extensive surveys of coal and timber lands.

Alex. Stansbury, of Knox Fork, represented Incas Tribe No. 214, I. O. R. M. at the Great Council at Owensboro.

Wilson Bros. are having a concrete sidewalk laid in front of their store on the corner of Main St. and Public Square.

Capt. McDaniel, who has been quite ill of late, we are glad to report as being able to be out and about mingling with his friends.

There are services to be held at the Christian church Sunday, May 14th and a cordial invitation is extended to all. The hours of worship are 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Rebecca Green received her commission from Washington as Postmistress for this place last Saturday and will take charge of the office the first of next week.

Mrs. A. W. Sowards and daughter, Nannie Vermillion, made a trip to Mt. Vernon, on last Saturday night's train to visit homfolks, and returned on Tuesday afternoon's train.

Mrs. S. M. Perkins left Friday for Louisville to join her husband who is attending the Bryant and Stratton Business College. She will remain in Louisville until he completes his course.

W. S. Hudson was in Louisville Thursday on business.

Dr. J. S. Lock was in Louisville several days this week on business.

John W. Sampson came in this week from St. Petersburg, Fla., to spend a few days with home folks.

Mrs. Orban Miles returned to her home in Corbin Tuesday, following a visit to friends and relatives here.

Rev. Eber H. Mullins spent the first part of the week in Mt. Vernon, looking after some business interests there.

O. L. Blanchard, private sales manager for the Bowman Realty Co., is here this week looking after some business interests.

Andrew Decker, Jr., made a wagon trip through Clay county last week, returning here Sunday. "Chick" says the roads are in a terrible condition. He left Wednesday for Rock castle county.

Mrs. John W. Hughes left Wednesday night for Ashland, Ky., as representative of Cumberland Valley Hive No. 24 at the Tri-State Convention of the Ladies of the Macca-bees of the World which meets there today.

Hon. D. Will Clark, editor of the Mountain Advocate, is a red hot candidate for the Republican nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture. He is one of the ablest Republicans in the Mountains and will go into the convention with a strong following.—Tompkinsville News.

Chas. Davis, W. H. McDonald, J. M. Wilson, D. W. Clark, W. H. Green, C. G. Black, I. H. Golden, J. W. Croley, Ernest Cannon, Robt. W. Cole and Dr. W. B. Dozier, prominent Red Men of the local tribe, attended the meeting of the Great Council of Kentucky Red Men at Owensboro this week.

A mass meeting was held at the Court house Tuesday night to perfect arrangements for the entertainment of the Commercial Club and representatives of wholesale houses of Louisville. Different committees were appointed and arrangements are under way for a big reception.

The series of meetings that have been in progress at the Southern Methodist church, conducted by the pastor, W. D. Gibbs, who was assisted by Rev. W. O. Sadler, Conference Evangelist, came to a close last Sunday night. Rev. Sadler delivered some very interesting and instructive discourses during the week and the membership, the town and the community in general have been bettered by his short stay among us. He left Monday for Whitesburg, Letcher county, to conduct a series of meetings there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hopper were among the out-of-town guests at the Woodson Moore wedding near Flat Lick.

At the trustee election held here Saturday, T. D. Tinsley and J. A. McDermott were elected. There is talk of a probable contest.

The City Bakery, which was reopened last week under the management of T. B. Ashley, is meeting with success and bids fair to being one of the best industries of the city.

Memorial services of John G. Lye Post No. 221 will be held in the Southern Methodist church, Sunday, May the 9th. Address will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Gibbs.

An order has been given the postmaster to count all incoming and outgoing mail during the month of May, so don't get sore and grouchy if the clerks seem a little slow in distributing the mail.

The State Sanitary Inspector will visit Barbourville on Tuesday of next week and there are some places around the city that will not bear a section as yet, so clean up your old garbage piles, burn and destroy your old newspapers and begin having the City of Barbourville looking its best so that we will not get a call down from the State authorities.

Next Saturday, May 13, Mrs. T. R. Turner will entertain from 7:30 to 11:00 for the benefit of the Aid Society of the Christian church. The young people will, and a good reception awaiting them.

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Union College ball team left Monday night on their trip through Tennessee and have so far been victorious, defeating LaFollette Tuesday in a ninth inning rally by 2 to 1. The score stood 1 to 0 in the ninth in favor of LaFollette with two men out when "Rube" Watkins bled on one for two bases. "Sneezer" followed with a single and stole second, both scored, later when Mack broke up the game with two batters to right field. He scored later. They defeated Maryville College Wednesday to the tune of 9 to 1.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Moore, whose wedding we had the pleasure of announcing last week, have returned from their honeymoon tour, having spent the latter part of last week in Louisville, and visited in Evansville, Ind., this week where the bride has relatives. They report a highly enjoyable trip, and we take the greatest pleasure in welcoming them to our city, where they will reside in the future. Everything has smiled upon their union thus far, even the weather, and we hope that the same old sun may shine on their lives with the rays of his approval and blessing unabated.

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G. W. TYE

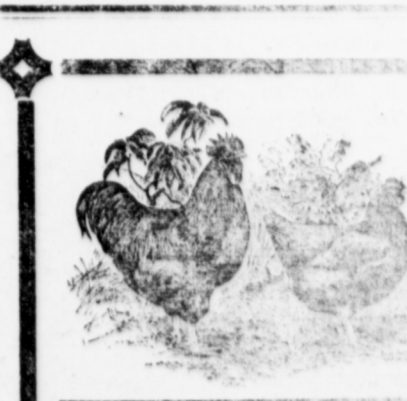
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STABLE

CORN, HAY, OATS AND OTHER STOCK FEED

Also Run Fat Horses

FIRST CLASS RIGS



PURE STRAIN

SINGLE COMB

BUFF

ORPINGTON

THE best chicken for winter laying. Always have plenty of eggs if you keep a poultry yard of this fine strain of poultry—Buff Orpingtons.

Send your order now for eggs—\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

The \$3.00 settings are eggs produced by the finest strain of poultry in the State. Set early—set often and have early spring chickens.

MRS. MARGARET BYRLEY, BARBOURVILLE, KY.

YOU WANT BETTER LIGHT?

The MAZDA LAMP will double your light without increasing your light bill. The metal filament affords two-and-a-half times as much brilliancy as the ordinary carbon incandescent—and the quality of the light is pure white. We would be glad to quote you prices on this lamp, chandeliers and any electric fixtures desired.

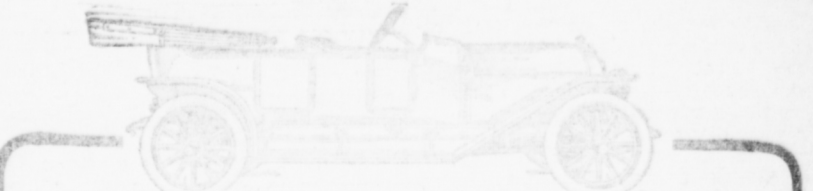
We shall be glad to give estimates of cost of wiring your home up.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

All our work is done by careful, experienced men, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Barbersville Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.

A. D. SMITH, Manager.



Not Simply a Car—but Car Service

Now is the time of year when you are planning to think of the car you need. Remember, when you buy a car, you are buying a car that will last. You want a car that will give you the best of service. You want a car that will give you the best of service. You want a car that will give you the best of service.

MARATHON models include Torpedo Touring Car, Four Door Touring Car, Standard Touring Car and Sedan and Torpedo Roadster. Prices from \$1,200 to \$4,500.

SOUTHERN MOTOR WORKS, Nashville, Tenn.

HOTEL JONES

Barbourville, Kentucky

The Leading Hotel in Southeastern Kentucky

Telephone, Electric Light and Central Heat in Every Room. Hot and Cold Water Bath, Shower, Hair Dressing and Up-to-date Accommodations for Tourists, Business Travelers.

AMERICAN PLAN

RATES — \$2.00 PER DAY

W. R. TIPPETT, Manager

H. L. HATTON'S

Meat Market

STEAK AND MISTAKE

HATTON'S STEAK MARKET is a new and different kind of place. It is a place where you can get the best of everything in the meat line. It is a place where you can get the best of everything in the meat line. It is a place where you can get the best of everything in the meat line.

Call and get your meat fresh and tender, and your vegetables, potatoes, butter and sugar. None but the best meats are here, and you will know when you get HATTON'S STEAK MARKET that you are getting the BEST and NO MISTAKE. And everything will be sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

My shop will be open to the public from early morning until late at night.

Walnut Street H. L. HATTON, Walnut Street Barbourville, Ky.

JUDGE O'REAR

ELABORATES THE PLATFORM
UPON WHICH HE ORIGINALLY
ANNOUNCED HIS CANDI-
DACY FOR GOVERNOR
OF KENTUCKY.

OPENING CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Stands His Ground on Tobacco Question—Uses Plain Spoken Words on County Unit Bill—Asks What's the Matter With Old Kentucky.

Judge Edward Clay O'Rear opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky in an address at Hopkinsville, in which he elaborated the views briefly outlined in his earlier formal announcement. He spoke to a great gathering of citizens of Christian and adjoining counties in which all political elements were represented.

Judge O'Rear began by pointing out the folly of confusing State and national politics and injecting into the campaign in Kentucky this year questions that might properly be raised in a Presidential contest involving all the States. He paid tribute to the growing spirit of independence among voters and declared that in these days the personality of the candidate and his individual tendencies were often of even more importance than formal party utterances.

"He who aspires to lead a party," added the speaker, "should not be afraid to venture an opinion concerning the public questions with which he would be called upon to deal if elected, and he should not be afraid to suggest remedies for existing evils."

After discussing this progressive phase of the political situation generally, Judge O'Rear dwelt at some length upon what he regarded as a remarkable reversal of conditions in Kentucky, which once proudly came near the head of the procession of States, but had now fallen far to the rear. He reviewed in a philosophic and nonpartisan vein the causes to which he attributed this great change. Following up this line of argument, he said:

Going to the Root of the Trouble. There is a school of thought that believes in treating an ailment by treating the symptoms. I hold for the idea of going to the cause of the trouble. Remove it, and the laws of nature will effect a cure if the patient is not too far exhausted.

It is foolish to say that this political party or that is the cause. Human nature is not differentiated upon party lines. Politicians have long played upon the string that the other party's being in power is per se ruinous to the welfare of the country. We have grown old enough to be wise enough not to be fooled any longer by such twaddle. Fact is, it is being demonstrated all over this land year by year that a party is no better than its pending policies, and the policies are no more efficacious than the worth of the men entrusted with their execution; that it does not matter so much to the people which party is in power as what they propose then to do, and the kind of men they propose to do it with.

Equality of Representation is Fundamental.

Ours is a representative popular government. Equality is the keystone of the political arch. He who denies it is a tyrant, if not a despot. He is of the class who would take more than his share, and to do so rob a weaker neighbor of his. He belongs to the predatory tribe, actuated by greed and sustained by his own multiplied wrongs. If given the license he would subjugate the rest of the world to his service. The people of Kentucky realize as fundamentally true that the right of government depends not only on the consent of the governed, but upon each member of society having identical political power in the government. Hence it is incorporated in the Constitution of this State that the legislative department, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, shall be apportioned among the people, according to population and territory, being as nearly equal and uniform as may be possible and rested upon the Federal census. Section 33 of the Constitution reads:

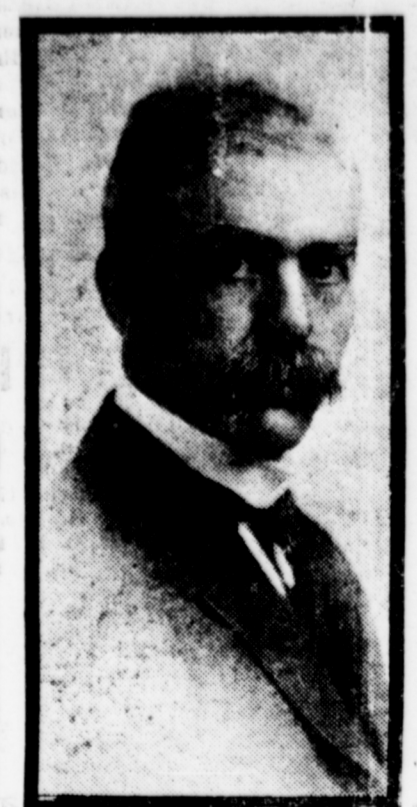
Number of Districts—Apportionment of Representation. The first General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, shall divide the State into thirty-eight Senatorial districts, and one hundred Representative districts, as nearly equal in population as may be without dividing any county, except where a county may include more than one district, which districts shall constitute the Senatorial and Representative Districts for ten years; not more than two counties shall be joined together to form a Representative district. Provided, in doing so the principle requiring every district to be as nearly equal in population as may be shall not be violated. At the expiration of that time, the General Assembly shall then, and every ten years thereafter, redistrict the State according to this rule, and for the purposes expressed in this section. If, in making said districts, inequality of population should be unavoidable, any advantage resulting therefrom shall be given to districts having the largest territory. No part of a county shall be added to another county to make a district, and the counties forming a district shall be contiguous.

Iniquitous Political Apportionment.

The Constitution was adopted in 1891. A census had been taken in 1890. That provision was then ignored and nullified by the politicians composing the dominant party in the Legislature that first convened after the Constitution was adopted. Districts were created with more regard to their political complexion than for the Constitution which the people had just adopted. In short, the districting was so arranged that a community which was composed of a majority of Democrats was favored, while one composed of a majority of Republicans was disfavored. The result was, in some instances, six times as much voting strength was accorded the

Democratic as the Republican community.

This act was not attacked by any suit in court, as the apportionment did not really become effective until the decade was about one-half gone, and even if successfully attacked any new apportionment would have to be made by the Legislature convening near the end of the decade, on the eve of a new census. However, the matter was called to the attention of the Legislature in 1896 by a message from Governor Bradley. It was not acted upon. The Senate that year was Democratic.



JUDGE EDWARD CLAY O'REAR.

The next Legislature, elected in 1897, was Democratic in both houses. The subject was again submitted and again ignored.

Not until 1906, six years after a new census was taken, was the subject taken up and passed on by the Legislature. Then the result was worse than before. Then every department of the State government was Democratic. The result is set forth in the opinion of the Court of Appeals condemning the act as unconstitutional, in the case of Ragland vs. Anderson, reported in 125 Ky. 141, 30 Ky. L. Rep. 1139, as follows:

DENOUNCED BY COURT OF APPEALS.

This according to the census of 1900 Kentucky had a population of 2,175,174 making the average for a representative district 57,241. Under said invalid act, twenty-four of the one hundred districts named in it have a population and area as follows:

District	County	Population	Area
19	Spencer	7,467	20
20	Wolfe	8,261	23
21	Harold	8,914	19
22	Bell	9,062	21
23	Anderson	10,061	22
24	Meade	10,551	23
25	Letcher	10,625	24
26	Boone	11,170	24
27	Simpson	11,924	19
28	Jessamine	11,255	19
29	Garrard	12,042	23
30	Bracken	12,157	18

These counties are hardly entitled to six, but are given twelve representatives.

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highly impolitic from a material standpoint as well. You will observe that this discrimination operates most against what is known as the mountain section of the State. By this apportionment more than one-half, nearly two-thirds, of that population is practically disfranchised.

You speak of that region as a section of pauper counties, meaning that these counties pay less into the treasury in the way of taxes than it costs to maintain the government in them. You should know that region; know that it comprises thirty-eight counties, the largest undeveloped coal area in the Mississippi water shed, so far as is known, more acres of merchantable hard wood timber than in any similar area east of the Rockies; rich in oil and gas, fire clay, cement and salt. Yet it has until recently been but barely touched by railroads.

More than 62 per cent. of the gain in Kentucky's population in the last decade was in that part of the State. They are growing in wealth, population and schools. The conditions are most favorable for industrial enterprises. It is no dream to predict that this decade will witness an industrial development of that region quite similar to the West Virginia development.

But is it reasonable to expect so much of money and population to come to a section, more than one-half of which, and all of the added population of which, will be practically denied representation in making the laws which affect their business?

These counties will all be paying net revenue into the treasury, relieving the burdens of the rest of the State, if suffered to be developed along natural lines, and not discriminated against by the laws of the State.

Educational Needs of Kentucky.

Judge O'Rear discussed at length the educational needs of Kentucky, which he said were next in importance to fair representation of all the people in the government. He advocated agricultural and manual training in keeping with the industrial age in which we live, and loyal support for the normal schools for white and colored teachers. Speaking of better schools in the country districts, he said:

The county districts are entitled to, and the State is concerned in their being provided with high schools, as has been done for the cities and towns. If the schools are necessarily too far away for some of the pupils, then let the State or county or district pay for hauling the children to school. The children must be in school, and should be required to attend some school. We now haul common drunks to the police station in patrol wagons and criminals to jail and to the penitentiaries on the trains at public expense. Why is it not as competent for the State to haul the innocent children to a fountain of learning where their minds may be enlightened and fed and trained for useful careers for the State?

The People Should Control.

Judge O'Rear here took up the "Third House," as the legislative lobby has come to be known in Kentucky, and showed how it had come to be the most powerful influence in a State in shaping legislation, to the tremendous advantage of the corporate interests that seek unfair advantages over the people. He declared his purpose to do all in his power, if elected Governor, to drive the "Third House" out of Kentucky by taking away its opportunity and influence, and he gave assurance that those who would resist the encroachment of the lobby are not the enemies of capital and progress, as some would have it appear. He said, in conclusion, on this subject:

Outspoken Declaration on Liquor Question.

You probably know my attitude on the liquor question. It is, that the sale of liquors should be regulated by law if allowed at all. And whether it should be allowed should be decided by the people of the community to be affected, whether that community be a precinct, city, town or county. The Constitution of this State requires the question to be so submitted, and requires that the county shall be the unit, at some time, in determining whether liquor shall be sold anywhere in that county. Notwithstanding the Constitution was adopted in 1891, the liquor lobby has been able to prevent legislation carrying that provision into effect as to counties having towns not larger than the fifth class. There is no legal or just ground for such classification. The Constitution does not admit of it. Nor do the conditions. The people of Christian county ought to have and do have the same constitutional rights as the people of Trigg county. Yet the Constitution has been nullified on this subject for twenty years.

I pledge you my best endeavors to have it carried into effect, and then enforced. The liquor people pay me the great compliment of believing that I mean it. They believe I will endeavor to do what I say, and believe I will be able to do what I propose. In fact, they have no doubt about it. That is why they are fighting my nomination so bitterly, and why some of them who are Republicans have threatened to bolt my nomination and why the published threat is made of flooding the State with an enormous corruption fund to defeat me in November.

I merely want you to know in advance what chances you take in my nomination. I do not fear them. I invite the issue, and I charge them now to be sure of their ground in the fight. Whether the Constitution shall be complied with, whether the people shall be given the power to rule, is too big and important to surrender under a threat that the liquor interests will buy this section.

It is notable, by the way, that no other candidate in either party has declared himself on this subject. Whether it is because they are not in sympathy with the county unit measure, or if being really in sympathy are afraid of the liquor threat, or are too polite to speak out, hoping to "catch 'em comin' and goin'," one is puzzled to decide.

Progressive Political Measures.

Judge O'Rear declared himself strongly in favor of the popular election of United States Senators; a com-

pulsory primary election law for both parties, at the expense of the State so that every citizen, win or lose, should have equal opportunity in seeking nominations for public office; a corrupt practices act that will insure clean elections, do away with enormous campaign funds and secure publicity for all campaign contributions and expenditures before and after elections.

The speaker also gave his unqualified commendation to the good roads movement, proposed reforms in the tax laws and the inspection of State banks.

Continuing, Judge O'Rear said:

Do Policies Appeal to People?

So much in brief for the policies which I propose as affecting the welfare of this State. They are submitted for your reflection and judgment. It has been said they are Democratic policies. Strange, then, that no Democratic candidate for Governor either now on the track or withdrawn, mentioned any of them in his announcement, or in any speech made by him. Also, strange that that party, having full power to do so, has not during the last ten years, enacted them, or at least some of them, into statutes in Kentucky. Also strange that in no platform adopted by that party in this State has any of these planks, unless it be that of electing United States Senators by popular vote, been incorporated.

On the other hand, such distinguished Republicans as Roosevelt, Beveridge, Dilliver, Cummins, La Follette, Bourne and others scarcely less known have persistently for years been advocating them, and the great Republican States of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and California have adopted them in the main in their constitutions or statutes.

But it matters not so much where they came from. The question is: Are they safe policies to be adopted in this State, and do they promise the best guaranty of good government for the people? I think they do. I propose them to my party as sound Republican doctrine. It is not intended, of course, to dictate to its platform. I am telling the public what I stand for. If it suits them they will be safe in nominating me. If it does not suit them they will be spared the ordeal of having to choose between a candidate of unknown views on their ticket and a candidate of known views, perhaps, on some other ticket. If what I stand for does not suit my party they can and should deny me the nomination while it is yet in their control, and place it on one more in accord with their views.

Invites Inspection of Public Career.

In submitting my candidacy to the Republicans of the State for the nomination for the office of Governor, I have chosen this place and time for as full a public statement as seemed necessary to now make. It is in order that you may have before you what I stand for and what I propose. I realize, however, that in addition one's public career, as well as private, will be and ought to be closely scrutinized by the voters before giving him such a nomination.

My public career has been almost entirely on the bench, and for about eleven years on the Court of Appeals of your State. The published opinions of that court (and all of them are published) are accessible and available to everybody. I have endeavored to interpret the law in its spirit, and according to the accepted precedents. I can claim no personal credit for anything good that has been written for the Court, whether or not I wrote it. It was necessarily the action of the Court, and in every instance represents the judgment of at least a majority of the body. Furthermore, opinions of that court are not written for political purposes, and are, I am proud to say, written without regard to politics.

But if in any opinion which I wrote you find anything indicating that I would be unsound as Governor of the State, you are at liberty to charge it to me personally, for all that I have there said I believed was the law of the land. It correctly represents my views at the time, and I do not now recall that I have changed them, though I always reserve the right to learn, and do not in any sense claim that I am free from error.

Speech at Tobacco Conference.

It can not have escaped you that I have been subjected to rather caustic criticism in certain quarters because of my attitude on the tobacco situation in Kentucky. Some people have gone so far as to say, and some few Republicans have said, that one holding such opinion as I expressed on a memorable occasion during the stormy period of those troubles, was unfit to be Governor of the State, and that it would be a calamity to nominate or elect me.

I do not intend here to explain or defend what was said by me on that occasion. I merely intend to state what was said, and how it was led up to. If my position was then unsound, I am unsound, for I have not changed my opinion one whit. On the contrary, its correctness is confirmed in my judgment.

Situation at That Time.

To recall the situation briefly to your recollection: As you know, Kentucky is an agricultural state, and since the war has been nothing else in the main. Whatever affects the agricultural class of our population affects the welfare of the whole State. All writers on political economy agree that the basis of wealth of any State is agriculture. It is peculiarly true of Kentucky. But in growing corn, wheat and oats we do so in competition with the new fertile lands, acquired at a cheap price, in the new States west and northwest, where they raise more to the acre, at less cost. Hence, they set the prices of those commodities and we must meet their prices, and what is a profitable price to them is a losing one to us.

Fat meat stock depends in value on the prices of grain. Hence, they, too, control that market, at least, the market set for them is the gauge by which we must sell. The result is, grain raising and live stock in Kentucky are not profitable. True, they are necessarily followed, and in the aggregate, extensively. But we do

not and can not make much headway producing those commodities alone.

You have observed that nearly every locality is peculiarly adapted to certain products, although it may produce others to help. For example: Potatoes in Maine; peaches in Delaware; corn in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri; cotton in the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas; sugar in Louisiana; oranges in Florida and lower California, and other fruits in northern California, Oregon and Washington. Kentucky can produce all of these things except oranges. But we can neither produce enough to sustain the commerce of the State, nor to affect the markets.

Tobacco Kentucky's Distinctive Crop.

The one article we can and do produce over and above all the rest of the world is tobacco. At fair prices the crop would realize probably thirty-five million dollars a year. Eighty thousand people in Kentucky are engaged in its production. Seventy-five counties grow it extensively. It is the principal money crop of the farmers of the State where it is grown. It cannot be used until it passes through some process of manufacture. The Federal government lays a tax on its manufacture. The regulations are stringent and severe. Our tobacco supply not only the major part of the commodity consumed in the United States, but of the world, particularly of chewing tobacco.

The manufacturers some years ago combined their plants and capital, so that practically all of them were merged into one gigantic concern. Thus competition in buying was destroyed, and the farmers had to sell at their single purchaser's price, or quit. The result was that prices were reduced to less than the cost of production. The loss entailed on the State was not less than twenty millions a year.

The farmers tried various ways of getting at the trouble to overcome it. Anti-trust legislation was enacted. Conditions remained the same. Finally, after great agitation and after several futile attempts, the farmers organized a selling pool, whereby they would be enabled to present a single seller as against a single buyer. The tobacco trust fought their efforts bitterly. They sought by every conceivable method to disrupt and destroy the farmers' pool.

The farmers had two crops in these pools, unsold, 1906 and 1907. The trust was holding out, refusing to buy from the pool. It was their purpose to starve the farmers into a surrender.

In the midst of it, there came the money panic of 1907. Credit was already strained. It looked like the farmers would lose for lack of means to sustain them. They then tried the tactics of their competitor. They determined to try the starving process themselves by cutting out the crop of 1908.

At this crisis, simple in its plain and brief telling, but intense in interest and feeling at the time, a mob entered this city and destroyed warehouses and other property. One or more persons were killed in the melee. Governor Beckham ordered troops to Hopkinsville to preserve the public peace and protect life and property.

This was the situation when Governor Willson came into office. It was, indeed, a grave situation. More trouble and in other quarters was feared. How to wisely handle the situation was a most difficult question.

Governor Willson Calls Conference.

The Governor called a meeting of tobacco growers, insurance men and representatives of the tobacco trust at Frankfort, which convened in December of 1907. I understood it was for the purpose of conferring, to agree, if possible, upon terms by which the trust would take over the pooled tobacco at some satisfactory price, and the farmers to then abandon the threatened cut-out of the 1908 crop, thereby relieving the tense situation, when it was believed normal conditions would be resumed.

I was present at this conference as a spectator. There were probably five hundred growers present, many of whom I knew personally, and knew to be citizens of the most irreproachable character and standing. The trust had several representatives present. The insurance people were represented. The Insurance Commissioner was present and acted as secretary of the meeting.

The Governor presided and addressed the meeting at length several times. The comments at the morning session had been severe—not too severe—against the night riders, and urged upon the growers to co-operate with the officers of the law in directing and punishing the lawless band that had destroyed property at Hopkinsville.

Unfortunately nothing occurred indicating a purpose or prospect of the interested parties getting together on a basis of settling the pending question, which was whether the trust would buy the tobacco in the pool at any price.

Judge O'Rear Called Upon to Speak.

At the afternoon session I was requested by the Insurance Commissioner to make a speech to the audience. I declined upon the ground that I had not thought out anything to say, and furthermore, being Chief Justice of the State, it was perhaps of doubtful propriety for me to say anything.

The matter was submitted to the Governor. I understood him to concur in my views. At his request, though, I took a seat in the stand near him.

It seems now there must have been some misunderstanding, for before I was aware of any change in the program I heard the Governor presenting me to the meeting for an address. The Governor knew my views on the situation, for at his instance I had had several conferences with him on the subject.

I said in the speech that the Governor was to be commended for his efforts to restore peace and to protect life and property, as well as to bring to punishment the violators of the law. But I further said that in my opinion the disorders were symptom-

atic of that they reflected the feeling of resentment of many growers that they had suffered long oppression and that the law had not afforded them any remedy; that the surest way to prevent similar outbreaks was to remove the cause of them; that the growers could not be convinced that they were not being outrageously oppressed by threats of punishment that you could not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet.

I said that it was lawlessness that produced lawlessness; that the remedy for the growers was a resort to the law; and that if the State would use its power also to punish the lawless trust, there would be found enough virtue in the law of this State to bring adequate redress.

I did not criticize the Governor for his efforts to suppress the lawless element among the growers. But I did say that all the growers were not law-breakers, nor were they in sympathy with lawlessness; that the great majority of them were a peaceful, law-abiding people, and that the welfare and good reputation of the State required it to protect its peaceable citizens in their rights and property, as well as to protect the stranger within our gates. I urged that both offenders, the trust and the night riders, be called to account by the law.

Stands by Every Word He Spoke.

I do not presume to recall the words, but that is the substance of the speech. And upon that record I am willing to stand.

Why newspaper reports of the meeting were distorted, and sensational comments made upon them, it is not for me to here say. If, however, any opponent, Democrat or Republican, cares to take up the other side, I am prepared to meet him on the subject and will undertake to maintain myself.

What I said and tried to bring about was in line with President Roosevelt's efforts in settling the great anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania shortly before that.

I believed that the farmers had a lawful right, and it was their patriotic duty, if no other lawful way was presented, to organize under the statutes of this State, and to pool their crops so as to get a reasonable price for them. Who denies it? I believe that the trust was violating the law of this State, if not of the United States, when they merged practically all the manufacturers into one concern so as to reduce the cost price to them of tobacco below its reasonable market value.

Who is going to take the other side of this question in this campaign? The Republican party will not, and the Democratic party dare not.

No, the fact is, when you hear any one say that my speech at the tobacco meeting disqualified me from being Governor, if you will scratch his back under a thin veneer you will find him to be one of two things: either a man opposed to the county unit, or one in the employ of the tobacco trust or some allied interest. Or you will find he has been imposed on by some such person, and his judgment warped by untrue and unwarranted statements.

Views on Enforcement of Law.

It is intimated by some, though not believed in by any, I imagine, that I am not in favor of the enforcement of the law. No violator of the law, however, whose case has come before me as a judge, says that. Unless the law is supreme and is fairly and justly enforced, our government can not stand, for it is only a government of law—the law alone is supreme.

But I am for the impartial enforcement of the law, against the mighty and intelligent law-breaker, as well as against the ignorant man swayed by his passion. He is ill-acquainted with the spirit of the law who thinks it is an engine of punishment only, a means of vengeance. The end and main justification, is that it may prevent crime and wrong.

He enforces the law best who executes it so as to prevent wrong. He would govern best who would maintain a state of peace and tranquility rather than he who foments disturbances and then punishes the people he has suffered to be moved to wrath and excess.

I abhor the mob spirit—which is the spirit of wreaking vengeance. It is born of the baser nature of man. Our statutes against it are severe—not too severe. I wish they could be more strictly enforced. But those statutes like all others, must be enforced by lawful authority. At present that is through the Circuit Courts, and by means of the county officials.

I would favor the vesting of power with the Governor to suspend any peace officer, until his case could be tried by the Senate, who suffered a mob to take life or destroy property in his jurisdiction, and if I am elected Governor and such power is given me I will execute it sternly.

The Kentucky He Hopes to See.

I want to see this people prosperous and happy and progressive, taking the part due from a virile race in the affairs of our great country. I want to see their sons and daughters equipped, trained and qualified for the highest competitions in life; I want to see the prestige of the old Commonwealth restored; I want to see the old homesteads repaired, refurbished and abounded in those good things that gave the name Kentucky its charm as a synonym of whole-souled hospitality; to this end I want to see and am willing to help produce the conditions where Kentucky's products will be protected and encouraged by Kentucky; when her schools will equal the best and suffice for the moral and intellectual training of all her youthful citizens; when the State University, when it will no longer be true that 58 per cent. of her white children are not in attendance upon any school, but when all will be there; when her roads will afford safe, comfortable and cheap travel to her people; when her tax system will be equal and fair, and not oppressive upon any industry; when her laws will be respected and enforced at home by